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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Economic - Heavy industry

HOW PUBLISHED Monthly periodical

WHERE
PUBLISHED Moscow

DATE
PUBLISHED Aug 1948

LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1948

DATE DIST. *24* May 1949

NO. OF PAGES 3

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Stroitel'naya Promyshlennost, No 8, 1948.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF
FERROUS METALLURGICAL INSTALLATIONS

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In 1948, a large number of blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, Bessemer converters, rolling mills, coke batteries, and other important facilities for ferrous metallurgy are to be constructed and put into operation by the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises.

In the first half of 1948, the Ministry completed construction or reconstruction of a number of principal facilities of ferrous metallurgy.

Two blast furnaces were put into operation, one of them a large-capacity, all-welded furnace in the Zaporozhstal' Plant, and one in the Stalin Metallurgical Plant.

Ten open-hearth furnaces were put into operation: two in the Makeyevka Metallurgical Plant, three in the Zaporozhstal' Metallurgical Plant, and one each in the Metallurgical Plant imeni Petrov and the Krasnyy Otkryar' Plant, the Pipe-Rolling Plant imeni K. Libnshzt, the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine, and the Uzbek Metallurgical Plant.

In the first half of the proceeding year, only three open-hearth furnaces started operations.

Seven coke batteries were started. These went into the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant and the Dnepropetrovsk, Kemerovo, Novo-Makeyevka, Novotenzakiyevo, Zaporozh'ye, and Smolyaninov Coke-Chemical Plants.

Only three coke batteries went into operation in the same period last year.

Three turbogenerators and 17 boilers were started in operation in metallurgical plants in 1948.

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In addition, the Ministry completed and put in operation 80 installations in the metallurgical and chemical industries, in heavy- and transport-machine building, and in the automobile and tractor industry. These installations covered a total area of 130,480 square meters.

Construction organizations of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises have a broad industrial base. It consists of mechanized open pits for extraction of gravel, stone and sand; brick and cinder-block plants, lime works, gypsum plants, plants for reinforced-concrete products, sawmills, carpentry shops, and logging organizations. In 1948, these organizations are to turn out products having a total value of 500 million rubles.

A significant part of this enormous system has been created only in the past 3-4 years.

In 1948, the manufacturing enterprises of trusts concerned with ferrous metallurgical facilities will put out 320 million bricks, 260 million pieces of brick substitute (cinder blocks, etc), 140 thousand tons of lime, 30 thousand tons of gypsum, 1,080,000 cubic meters of crushed stone, etc.

The Zaporozhstroy Trust set up a powerful woodworking combine, which provided construction lumber, millwork products, crossties, wooden paving blocks, etc. This permitted rapid completion of a large amount of industrial and housing construction.

Last year, builders of the Zaporozhstal' Plant had to acquire bricks, reinforced-concrete slabs and other products from other construction organizations. This year, the Zaporozhstroy Trust has succeeded in supplying its own materials.

The Nikopol'stroy Trust industrial base consists of mechanized quarries, cinder block and brick plants, plants for reinforced-concrete products, millwork plants with driers, etc. It is now able to assist other construction organizations in the Dnepr region with local materials.

Along with construction of a large rail manufacturing shop, the Azovstal'stroy Trust is continuing to enlarge its industrial base, which is made up of brick and plaster (gypsum) plants, a cinder-block plant, an enormous millwork shop, a milling (pomol'nyy) installation, a shop for reinforced-concrete products, etc.

The Makstroy Trust, in constructing the Makeyevka Metallurgical and Coke-Chemical Plants, and the Khartsyz Steel-Wire and Cable Plant, also created the necessary industrial base, which proved to be of considerable assistance.

Such a situation also exists in a group of other construction outfits of the Donbass and Dnepr Regions.

The greatest trusts -- Magnitostroy, Tagilstroy, Stalinskpromstroy, Chelyabmetallurgstroy, and others -- before World War II, and especially during the war, widely expanded their industrial bases, and at the present time are constructing ferrous metallurgical enterprises in the Urals.

The Zakavkazmetallurgstroy Trust, in building the Transcaucasus Metallurgical Plant, created its own industrial base, including plants for concrete, reinforced-concrete products, red brick, cinder blocks, and lime burning; a sawmill, a structural-steel plant, stone quarries, an oxygen plant, etc.

The structural-steel plants at Dnepropetrovsk, Chelyabinsk, Kuznetsk, Mariupol, Zaporozhye and elsewhere, having been provided with necessary

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equipment and skilled personnel are now fully able to carry out plans for construction or reconstruction of ferrous metallurgical enterprises.

However, to realize the large program for reconstruction of southern ferrous-metallurgical enterprises during 1948-1950, construction organizations of the Ministry must mechanize and expand, and also open new sand and stone quarries in the Donbass and Dnepr regions. Annual capacity must be raised as follows (in cubic meters): sand, 1948 from 390,000 to 700,000; 1949 to 900,000; 1950 to 1,100,000; quarrrystone, 1948 from 180,000 to 310,000; 1949 to 400,000; 1950 to 480,000. Crushed stone, 1948 from 145,000 to 345,000; 1949 to 470,000; 1950 to 580,000.

Existing brick plants must be expanded and new ones built so as to attain (in million bricks per year): 1948 from 83 to 120; 1949 to 143; 1950 to 173.

Existing cinder-block plants must be expanded and new ones built in the Donbass and Dnepr regions so as to attain (in million blocks per year): 1948 from 37 to 90; 1949 to 110; 1950 to 130.

The Ministry must increase mechanization in construction and reconstruction of southern ferrous-metallurgical enterprises as follows: earth work in 1948 to 70 percent; 1949 to 75 percent; 1950 to 80 percent; concrete pouring in 1948 to 70 percent; 1949 to 75 percent; 1950 to 80 percent; stone crushing in 1948 to 95 percent; 1949 to 98 percent; 1950 to 100 percent; erection of metal structures in 1948 to 95 percent; 1949 to 97 percent; 1950 to 98 percent.

Along with the large amount of construction and erection work in the reconstruction and expansion of existing ferrous-metallurgical enterprises in the south, the Ministry must construct new metallurgical and pipe-rolling plants.

The Ministry is faced with construction of a new metallurgical plant in a northwestern region of our country. The products which this plant will manufacture will assist the further development of the machine-building industry of this region.

In order to supply this construction project with the necessary materials, a powerful independent construction base must be set up.

In a number of trusts of our Ministry, insufficient attention is being given to problems of creation and development of independent production bases for the exploitation of local materials. Without this development, the targets for 1948 cannot be reached, and the program for completion of the Five-Year Plan in 4 years will be threatened.

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